

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

## Issue of Six Per Cent Treasury Certificates to Government Creditors.

## Preparation of the Legal Tender Treasury Notes.

## Progress of the House on the Internal Tax Bill.

## Speech of Senator Sumner on the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1862.

**PROGRESS OF THE HOUSE ON THE TAX BILL.**

The House, in Committee of the Whole, has acted upon seventy-seven sections of the one hundred and nine of the tax bill. The former embrace the general provisions, licenses, manufacturers articles and products, auction sales, carriages, watches, pianofortes, billiard balls, plate, slaughtered cattle, hogs and sheep.

**RESOURCES AND TAXATION.**

A large number of the leading merchants and manufacturers of the country are still in consultation upon the proposed tax on trade. They estimate the aggregate production of the country at four thousand millions, which, after deducting one thousand millions for local consumption, leaves three thousand millions as the basis of trade. It is estimated that this amount changes hands three times, and that a tax of one cent on trade will thus produce a revenue of ninety millions of dollars per annum.

**THE RECIPROCITY AND FISHERY TREATIES.**

Resolutions are soon to be introduced in the Senate, asking the Secretary of State for a report upon the reciprocity and fishery treaties with Great Britain, and also asking for statistical information respecting the imports and exports in detail since the treaty went into operation, and the amount of trade between this country and the colonies, that Congress may have the information necessary to enable them to take proper action upon the tax bill, as well as to determine upon the proposed action regarding the treaty.

**ISSUE OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES.**

Nearly three and a half millions of dollars of Treasury six per cent certificates, in payment of quartermaster's checks, have been dated, numbered, countersigned, registered, and passed through the Register's office, since ten o'clock this forenoon. Four hundred and seven of these certificates were for sums of five thousand dollars each, and one thousand three hundred and forty-three for sums of one thousand each. About half of these passed to-day were issued to Jay, Cooke & Co., bankers. These certificates are to be issued at this rate until all the approved demands upon the Treasury shall have been liquidated.

**THE LEGAL TENDER TREASURY NOTES.**

The period when the legal tender notes will be ready for circulation is uncertain, and there is little doubt that their preparation for issue will be comparatively slow. They must be numbered, cut and trimmed; and this is a tedious business with notes of such small denominations. The rush for notes will be immense—far exceeding that for the six per cent certificates. While the unissued are refusing the latter, in anticipation of receiving legal tender notes in a few days, the shrewd government creditors are taking up the six per cents, as they are aware that under the present machinery of the departments the chances are that it will be the better part of the year which the certificates have to run before they will be able to get their accounts settled and paid legal tender notes, during which time they could get no interest. The objects of the Secretary in issuing the certificates, and having them paid out on checks of disbursing officers, was to relieve the necessities of contractors and creditors, the sum so disposed of being at the same time equivalent to a loan for one year to the government. Had this object been fully secured by the Quartermaster's Department, the amount of such loans might have been nearly doubled, as there are numerous accounts in that office which have laid for months for which the creditors would have gladly taken certificates had the Quartermaster General permitted them. But red tape intervened, and the parties will now wait for currency. This is to be regretted, as it will probably inconvenience both the government and its creditors before the war is over. The first thing to be done when the notes are ready, will be to pay our brave soldiers, many of whose families are suffering from the dearth which has already occurred. The four months' pay due to them now in arrears will require about thirty-five millions—a pretty round sum to start with. The contractors have to wait until these payments have been made. If that time comes to take six per cent certificates at the beginning.

**TRADE WITH THE RECOVERED STATES.**

It has already been stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions to the Treasury agents, collectors and surveyors, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, dispensing with applications to the Secretary for licenses to trade, and authorizing the shipment of all goods not intended for aid to the rebellion, to all places occupied by our forces in the valley States.

The Secretary, in his recent letter of instructions, says:—

You will therefore cease collecting any per centage or fee for permits to transit and to trade with the recovered States, and you will not receive any such fee from the citizens of the loyal States and the loyal citizens of insurrectionary sections of the country, occupied or controlled by the forces of the United States, either by the usual charge of twenty cents for each permit so granted, and you will make no charge for permits for merchandise forwarded from any place in a loyal State to another in the same or other State, except in cases where you have no supervision over the trade between such States, except such as may be necessary to prevent supplies of any description being furnished to the rebellion. It is furthermore directed that no permits be granted for articles forbidden by the military authorities to be transported into the territory occupied by the forces of the United States.

**THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE.**

The Naval Appropriation bill, which passed the Senate on Friday, is before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. It will be acted upon to-morrow.

Since the appearance of the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, asking for an appropriation of thirty millions of dollars, some of the committee favor an increase of the amount to be appropriated for the construction of iron clad steamers, but it is not probable that Congress will at present appropriate more than the fifteen millions provided in the Senate bill for this purpose, and the amount required for the completion of the Stevens battery, which is regarded as of most vital importance at this juncture. The chief desideratum at this moment is readiness for action at the earliest possible period.

The recent practical experience of the necessity for powerful iron clad floating batteries, has created a complete revolution in the opinion of naval officers who formerly opposed them, and has completely changed the opinion of those who, on a former occasion, made a report adverse to the employment of the Stevens battery, upon the general principle of the inefficiency of such structures.

**SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

Mr. Sumner to-day, after several appointments, was enabled to deliver his expected speech upon the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It was a moderate argument against slavery in the abstract, in which the higher law was mixed with some Algerine precedents justifying the payment of money for slaves about to be liberated.

The community here are but little excited on the slavery question. The able bodied slaves will all be deported from the District before the act of emancipation has passed, and no slaves will be left except a few invalid ones, for whom the government will pay more than they are worth, relieving their owners of the burden of supporting them.

**EFFECT OF THE ESCAPE OF THE NARRHVILLE IN THE ESCAPE OF THE NARRHVILLE.**

The escape of the Narrhville, and her return to England with a cargo of cotton, is looked upon here as a master of success in reference to its probable effects upon the views of the great European Powers in reference to the blockade. The Englishmen here declare that the return of a steamer which was chased into their ports and comes back unharmed with a valuable cargo will be convincing evidence of the inefficiency of our blockade, and will give the rebel sympathizing party a great Britain abundance of capital for agitation.

## THE REBEL MASON IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is an extract from a private letter from London to a gentleman in Washington, describing the debate in Parliament on the American question:—

Mr. Mason, who was on the side of the House, did not at all like the way it went. The answer which was made by Mr. (Mason) was not what he expected. Mr. Lindsay, in the course of his speech, attacked Secretary Seward. This puts him in an awkward fix. When I remember his dynamical, his beating the air, his making the Senate it was sweet revenge to see him so totally defeated. During the debate only one or two men went up.

**FLAG PRESENTATION TO THE SEWARD INFANTRY.**

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following is a copy of the letter of Secretary Seward, accompanying the presentation of a stand of colors to the Seward Infantry:—

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1862.

TO HARRY GOLDSTEIN, Colonel of the One Hundred and Third Regiment New York Volunteers.

MY DEAR HARRY:—When this illustrious inscription I knew intuitively that native Americans, demoted and driven to the front by the enemies of human progress throughout the world for the overthrow of the American Union. The government determined to oppose this dangerous design by an appeal to the friends of humanity in all lands in behalf of the national cause, which had thus become their own. The appeal has been successful, and the stand of colors which you have been guaranteed for all time to come.

You have been among the first, as you have been the best, in the great work, supporting me, embracing me, and embracing the cause of the nation. You have brought into the field twelve hundred brave, generous and liberty loving men, who have honored me by inscribing my name as the legend of the regiment they have formed.

In acknowledgment of their virtue and of the consideration they have shown to me, I have ordered a stand of colors which, if I am truly informed, is in richness and elegance, unequalled in the army.

On the right of the stand are the arms of the State of New York, emblematic of the arms of the federal Union. This emblematic expression of the simple political truth which I have always heretofore held, and which I desire to inculcate now, in this hour of our country's trial—namely, the States, as the best guardians of the rights of man, to be preserved in all their constitutional franchises, and the maintenance of the Union, to be maintained in all its constitutional authority.

Now this banner with you in the battle field, the sentiment it inculcates may not at first disarm faction, but it will nevertheless consecrate victory, and make it a blessing equally to those who lose and those who win in the national contest.

I am, dear Baron, faithfully your friend,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

REPLY OF HARRY GOLDSTEIN.

The following is Baron Egloffstein's reply:—

ON BOARD THE PRINCE, 1st MARCH 28, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States:—

Your Excellency's complimentary and eloquent address accompanying the presentation of a stand of colors to the regiment, Seward Infantry, devotes upon me the pleasant duty of acknowledging the high distinction conferred at your hands. The stand of colors which you have presented to me is a beautiful standard speaks more to the mind than words can express. Every admirer of our glorious history and progress of civilization will applaud your Excellency's sagacity in pointing out with true statesmanship the main channel for the ship of State to reach the harbor of its destination.

On the principle so nobly laid down by you, I feel called to arms the masses of the European population on this continent, answering instinctively to the summons, endeavoring to do so by the means which are now at my disposal, and I feel called to arms the masses of the European population on this continent, answering instinctively to the summons, endeavoring to do so by the means which are now at my disposal, and I feel called to arms the masses of the European population on this continent, answering instinctively to the summons, endeavoring to do so by the means which are now at my disposal.

Your Excellency may permit me to say that the soldier's devotion is ever ready to obey orders, glorying in the position assigned to him to discharge whatever duties government should feel confident to entrust to him.

This presentation of colors furnishes to-day the test that our endeavors to win your Excellency's approbation have been free from all selfish interest. The objects of the Secretary in issuing the certificates, and having them paid out on checks of disbursing officers, was to relieve the necessities of contractors and creditors, the sum so disposed of being at the same time equivalent to a loan for one year to the government. Had this object been fully secured by the Quartermaster's Department, the amount of such loans might have been nearly doubled, as there are numerous accounts in that office which have laid for months for which the creditors would have gladly taken certificates had the Quartermaster General permitted them. But red tape intervened, and the parties will now wait for currency. This is to be regretted, as it will probably inconvenience both the government and its creditors before the war is over. The first thing to be done when the notes are ready, will be to pay our brave soldiers, many of whose families are suffering from the dearth which has already occurred. The four months' pay due to them now in arrears will require about thirty-five millions—a pretty round sum to start with. The contractors have to wait until these payments have been made. If that time comes to take six per cent certificates at the beginning.

**APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.**

The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day:—

Stephen S. Harding, of Indiana, to be Governor of Utah.

William S. Harding, of Ohio, consul at Nice.

Delavan Bloodgood, surgeon in the navy, vice Chase, who was placed on the retired list.

Also a large number of appointments in the navy. Also William C. Wheeler, Francis C. Lade, William G. Stanner, William J. Saunders, Mortimer Kellogg, Andrew J. Recorder and John Greer to be chief engineers in the Navy.

A number of promotions and appointments in the marine corps were confirmed, including Major Delaney to be Colonel and Major Ward Marston to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Abraham T. Nye, of California, Register of the Land Office at Stockton, and Frank E. L. Eno, of Missouri, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, were confirmed.

**NOTIFICATION TO ARMY OFFICERS.**

An order from the War Department calls attention to the very great carelessness shown by many detached officers in keeping the Adjutant General's office advised of their movements and address, and directs the attention of officers commanding regiments, and all commanders of military departments, &c., to the subject of returns. The exceeding importance of the information derived from reports and returns, which can in no other way be obtained, and which the Secretary of War is anxious to reiterate the existing order upon the subject, and notify all commanding officers that these orders must in future be particularly obeyed. Justice to enlisted men who are separated from their companies requires that they should have with them the descriptive rolls showing the pay due them, their clothing accounts, and everything which would be required in settling with the government. Should they be discharged without such papers the men should not receive their pay.

**ARREST OF THE COLONEL OF THE GARIBOLDI GUARD.**

Colonel D'Ussay, of the Garibaldi Guard, was put under arrest by order of General Sumner last Saturday, charged with neglect of duty in permitting his regiment to plunder the residents in the neighborhood of his camp. No transfers from the volunteers to the regular service. The Secretary of War has established the rule that no transfers of this kind will be made during the war, but that all must seek promotion in their own branch of the service.

**THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.**

The assumption of the duties of Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, by General Andrew Porter, has occasioned regret on the part of all who are familiar with his success in bringing order out of chaos and maintaining complete quiet and security throughout the city of Washington. During his administration of the office of Provost Marshal here, while nearly two hundred thousand troops were quartered in this vicinity, the administrative system was quiet and prompt, and the introduction of General Porter, and the discharge of the herculean labors of the Provost Marshal's office, are the subject of universal commendation, and marked him as the most fit selection for the important position of Provost Marshal General of the greatest army America has ever produced.

Notwithstanding the removal of a very large number of the troops from the immediate vicinity of Washington there has been more disorder here during the last week from unruly soldiers than for a long period before. The most stringent measures will be necessary to maintain the quiet which has for months past been remarkable in this city.

**THE PROPOSED TRANSPORTATION BUREAU.**

Mr. Latham's bill to create a Transportation Bureau is as follows:—

Sec. 1.—That there be and hereby is established a Bureau of Transportation for the Army of the United States, to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, and six captains, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 2.—The officers of the Bureau shall be entitled to the pay and allowances to which they are entitled as officers of the same grade in the Quartermaster's Department.

Sec. 3.—The Bureau shall be under the general direction of the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Sec. 4.—In addition to the duties in the field, it shall be the duty of the chief of the Bureau of Transportation, or his assistants, who shall be directed by their immediate commanding officer, by the Secretary of War, or by other officers of the Quartermaster's Department, to see that the transportation of the army by land or water, and all other matters connected with the transportation of the army, shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5.—No officer connected with the Bureau shall be paid a commission or salary, and any officer found guilty of a moral fault of being interested in the result of any business connected with the department, shall be ignominiously dismissed the service by the President.

**ABANDONED REBEL PROPERTY IN VIRGINIA.**

L. C. Baker, for some time connected with important interests of the government, was to-day appointed by the War Department a special agent to take charge of all the abandoned rebel property in Virginia. The amount is large.

**BURIAL OF THE SLAIN AT FORT DONELSON.**

C. Butler, of Ohio, has procured an order from the War Department to have our scattered dead, who fell at Fort Donelson, removed to and buried within the walls of the fort.

**THE TROUBLE IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.**

The church difficulties here are not yet entirely settled. The Church of the Ascension, which was closed yesterday, was opened to-day for service, the omission of the prayer book being the Bishop having been satisfied with the explanation, but the clergyman of Trinity church, who had been deposed by the strategy and war, has begun a newspaper controversy, and manifests a disposition to fight out his right to omit the prescribed prayer without any detriment to his reputation for loyalty.

## A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR KILLED.

Conductor Myers, of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad, was run over and killed on Saturday night between the Long Bridge and Alexandria.

**THE BOASTING OF THE LATE REBEL GENERAL BEN. M'COLLOCH.**

A gentleman who has known General Ben. M'Colloch a long conversation with Ben. M'Colloch. He says that M'Colloch appeared to be a mild-mannered man, but he could remark that he was going out West to fight the Yankees, and "would fight them till hell broke over, and would then fight them on the ice."

**PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.**

**THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.**

**FIRST SESSION.**

**SENATE.**

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1862.

Vice President Hamlin being absent Mr. Foot was chosen President pro tem.

**THE WORKMEN OF THE LATE HARTLEY'S FERRY ARMY.**

Mr. Wilkey, (Union) of Va., presented a petition from the workmen in the late army at Harper's Ferry, asking for the re-establishment of the army and for work.

**EMANCIPATION PETITIONS.**

Mr. King, (rep.) of N. Y., presented several petitions for emancipating the slaves.

**REPORT OF THE SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION.**

Mr. COLLAMER, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on the Library, reported to the House a joint resolution for the appointment of Theodore Woolsey, of Connecticut, as the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution in place of C. C. Felton, deceased.

**REPORT OF THE SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION.**

Mr. NORTON, (rep.) of Oregon, offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with a copy of the report of the Board of Military Commissioners relative to the late engagement between the Merrimack and Monitor.

**BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION.**

Mr. LATHAM, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill to create a Bureau of Transportation for the Army, and to provide for the appointment of light-house inspectors was taken up.

**THE BILL PROPOSES TO TRANSFER THE LIGHTHOUSES TO THE REVENUE SERVICE, PUTTING THEM UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.**

Mr. FISK, (rep.) of Me., opposed the bill. It was unable to change a system which had been found so long to work well.

**THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR ARIZONA.**

Mr. WALKER, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to provide for the Territorial Government for Arizona.

**THE LAND GRANTING AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.**

Mr. FISK, (rep.) of Me., presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Maine in favor of extending pecuniary aid to the Government for the emancipation of the slaves; also cordially approving of the President's Message, and declaring that Maine will cheerfully furnish her quota of the United States Army for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

**SPEECH OF MR. SUMNER IN FAVOR OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up, and Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., proceeded to speak for the bill.

Mr. SUMNER commenced by saying:—With inexpressible delight I hail this measure and the prospect of its speedy adoption. It is the first instalment of that great debt which we all owe to an enslaved race, and will be recognized in history as one of the triumphs of civilization. At home it will be welcomed with gratitude, while abroad it will quicken the hopes of all who love freedom. Liberal institutions will gain everywhere by the abolition of slavery at the national capital. Nobody can read that slaves were once sold in the markets of Rome, beneath the eyes of the sovereign Pontiff, without confessing the scandal to religion; and nobody can now hear that slaves are sold in the markets of Washington, beneath the eyes of the President, without confessing the scandal to liberal institutions. For the sake of justice, and for the sake of the nation, the abolition of slavery in this question there were many topics introduced which now command little attention. It was part of the tactics of slavery to claim absolute immunity. Indeed, without such immunity it had small chance of continuing its existence. It was a rule, so utterly outrageous in its pretensions, could find a foothold only if it was protected from injury. Therefore it was necessary to protect it from injury. Therefore it was necessary to protect it from injury. Therefore it was necessary to protect it from injury.

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It is simply because you make the constitution a reflex of yourself. But if there were doubt on this point the prohibitions of the constitution would settle the question, and that the proposed tax shall not go into effect so long as the Reciprocity treaty continues in force.

Mr. SUMNER opposed this, because it would create a class of men who would induce themselves in keeping this odious treaty in operation, in order that their four might not be taxed. He intended to take steps at an early day for the abolition of this treaty by introducing a resolution requesting the President to give the required notice for its termination.

The paragraph in relation to trade was then stricken out. The tax on cloth and fabrics was fixed at three per centum ad valorem.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Ill., offered the following as a new paragraph to be inserted:—

That on and after the 1st of May a tax of one cent per pound be charged on all cotton held or owned by any person or company.

Mr. KELLOGG said that this tax was about ten per centum, and was the only way by which the South could be burdened with taxation—cotton really being their element of strength.

The amendment of Mr. Kellogg was adopted.

An amendment altering the pianoforte clause, so as to include organs and melodeons, kept for use or hire, and fixing the tax at fifty cents to six dollars, according to value, was adopted.

The tax on pleasure yachts was fixed at ten per cent on the value of the vessel.

Mr. BRACE, (rep.) of Ohio, moved that the tax on dogs of any kind be one dollar each.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. MAXWELL, (Union) of N. Y., moved to exempt pointers, setters, lap, pointer, and all other valuable dogs.

Mr. WENDEL, (Union) of Pa., suggested the adoption of the following provision:—

That the tax on dogs shall not take effect until after the abolition of the Reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.

This proposition excited considerable laughter.

Mr. MAXWELL's motion and Mr. WENDEL's proviso were rejected.

An ineffectual motion was made to strike out the entire section relating to slaughtered cattle, hogs and sheep. The section remained as originally reported.

The next section was amended by adding the following proviso:—

That the Commissioners of Internal Revenue may make such rules and regulations for slaughtering, as they may deem proper, and may cause to be kept a record of the number of cattle, hogs and sheep slaughtered, liable to tax under this bill.

Then the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

**NEWS FROM FLORIDA.**

**Development of Loyalty Among the People.—The Rebel Troops on the Move, &c.**

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1862.

The gunboat *Bienvenue* arrived at the Navy Yard wharf this morning, having left St. Augustine on the 25th. She brings the bodies of Captain Budd, of the *Penguin*, and of Acting Master Mather, of the *Henry Andrew*, who were both killed at Mosquito Inlet.

When the *Bienvenue* left the general impression was that the people of Florida were returning to their loyalty, and the rebel troops had either all left or were making their way to the desertion. The *Bienvenue* was the only place where any formidable position to the Union troops was made was at Mosquito Inlet, and that only on small boats from the *Penguin* and *Henry Andrew*. Eight of our forces were killed and wounded. The extent of casualties on the rebel side has not been ascertained.

**Commodore Dupont's Report of a Boat Expedition to Mosquito Inlet.**

LIEUTENANT BUDGET, OF THE *REBEL* ARMY, AND SIX MASTER MATHER, OF THE *HENRY ANDREW*, AND SIX MASTER MATHER, AND SEVEN OTHERS WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1862.

Flag Officer Dupont has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of the Navy:—

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## AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

**Reports of Committees.—New York City Railroad.—Rip-rap.—Owners.—Pittsburgh Contract.—Shoddy.—The Ice in the Hudson Floating Down.—A Bill Sued in the Court of Appeals.—Fourteen Cases Involved, &c.**

ALBANY, March 31, 1862.

But little business of any importance transpired in either house this morning. There was barely a quorum in the Assembly, and the third reading of bills was postponed until after it was found that there was a disposition to defeat all that came up by the opponents of the Health bill.

Several reports were made from standing committees, but none of any particular importance. The Senate bill to incorporate the Homeopathic State Medical Society was reported for the consideration of the House.

A motion was made to move ahead one of the New York City Railroad bills, but not receiving a two-thirds vote it was lost. No attempt was made to move the Broadway Railroad bill. There were so many of its supporters absent that its friends did not seem inclined to touch it.

Several bills were read the third time and passed by the Senate. The resolutions recalling the Albany County Treasurer bill from the Assembly were passed. The bill relative to Rip-rap owners of land in New York and Brooklyn, was moved ahead by Senator Murphy; and the bill to call for a report of the State Board of Health, in its regular order, on motion of Senator Connelly. Taking it altogether, the evening session has been dull.

There has been some what of a novel and argued before the House of Representatives. The argument closed to-day, which the enormous sum of fourteen cents is involved. It is a case of a stockholder in the Chittenden Bank against the directors. A few years ago a dividend was declared by the directors of the bank. This gentleman, in taking up their dividends, took specie and exchange on New York, and when the stockholder referred to the directors of the bank, this gentleman, amounting to fifty-six dollars, they handed him New York State currency, which was then at four-fourths par. The stockholder refused to accept, and said that he would not have either the bills of their own bank, on which he could get the specie if he desired. The directors refused to do either, and the stockholder, in consequence, was probably some against them. The case has been carried through all the courts, and is now before the Court of Appeals, the last appeal being to-day. The case is now before the Court of Appeals, the last appeal being to-day.

**NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.**

**Senate.**

ALBANY, March 31, 1862.

The bill to incorporate the Newburg Home of the Friendless was reported to a third reading.

The bill to encourage investments of small sums in State stocks was reported favorably.

The bill for correcting the error in the assessment of taxes in Brooklyn was passed.